PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
OF MR. M. A. JINNAH
READ ON 8th OCTOBER 1938.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside over this All Sindh Muslim League Conference. Sindh has a wonderful history behind it and it gives me a peculiar pleasure that I should have the privilege of presiding over a great conference of Muslims. I most heartily congratulate you for having established the District Muslim Leagues in almost all of your Districts and having organized the Musalmans of Sindh in the manner in which you have done within such a short time. This great political consciousness and awakening that has taken place among the Musalmans of Sindh is a great pointer and I feel confident that with the help of your self-less leaders and workers Sindh will come into its own and set an example to the rest of India. You know the efforts of the All India Muslim League to Separate Sindh were seriously started in 1927 and the demand to separate Sindh was incorporated in the Delhi Muslim League proposals in March 1927. It was a hard and arduous struggle but notwithstanding the strenuous opposition from various quarters ultimately it was decided to separate Sindh from Bombay Presidency as an independent Province with a constitution on an equal footing with the rest of the provinces of the British India. Now that your Province is an independent entity the greatest responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Musalmans of Sindh for the welfare and the progress of your Province. Not long ago the Musalmans in Sindh were divided and turn into groups but today I am happy to find that there is a wonderful public spirit, solidarity and unity demonstrated and with proper organization if you mobilize and harness your powers there is nothing to prevent the Muslim league of your Province from assuming the reigns of the Government of your province. It is in your hands now. You must remember that it is your duty and responsibility which calls upon you to conduct the affairs of the Government of Sindh. The constitution enacted by the Government of India Act of 1935, although it incorporates many objectionable features, yet you should utilize it with your majority strength successfully for the economic, social, educational and political uplift of the people of Sindh and in particular of the Musalmans. I feel confident that mainly the Musalmans of Sindh and the right thinking Hindus will realize that the progress and the welfare of the Province lies in maintaining the high principles of justice, fairplay and friendly co-operation amongst the people of Sindh.

While speaking in this great city and the capital of Sindh, Karachi with its magnificent position that it occupies, the wonderful sea port and constituting as it does the first home-land of Musalmans, it gives me no small pleasure that I should preside over a conference of the kind the like of which has never before taken place in Sindh and you can well imagine my surging emotions when I tell you that Karachi is my birth place and I cannot adequately express how deeply anxious I am for its welfare and how cordially I wish your Province to rise to its full stature and play your great and rightful part in the Counsels of Muslim India. Musalmans

of Sindh have another sacred duty to perform and a far graver task in front of them and it is that aspect which I want to impress upon you. In the All India Muslim struggle against the various forces which are out to destroy and divide the Musalmans by means of corruption and dishonest propaganda you have to guard yourself against it and stand solid behind the All India Muslim League which is the only authoritative and representative organization of the Musalmans of India. It is an irony of fate that the two provinces for which the All India Muslim League fought successfully that is Sindh and the North West Frontier Provinces, should remain outside the ken of the All India Muslim League. But I am glad that SindhMusalmans have now realized. The Wonderful rally on their part is a bright sign and new chapter in the History of the All India Muslim League. North West Frontier Province for which the Muslim League fought against every machination including the opposition on the part of the Congress itself against our demand that it should have the constitution and reforms on an equal fooling with all the other provinces of the British India should remain, when liberated under the heel of Wardha.

But I feel confident that it will not be very long before the Musalmans of North West Frontier Province will come home on the platform of the All India MuslimLeague and work as loyally and faithfully as any Musalman under the banner and the flag of the All India Muslim League and those who have and are still misleading the Pathans will meet with their "Nemesis".

The struggle that we are carrying on is not merely for loaves and fishes, minister ships and jobs, nor are we opposed to the economic, social and educational uplift of our countrymen as it is falsely alleged. We want to make every contribution to the uplift of our people particularly the Musalmans. Do not believe when you are told that the policy and program of the League is reactionary. No honest man who has studied the policy and program of the League can conscientiously truthfully say that it is anything but fully national and most progressive. Yet Muslim League and its leaders are daily misrepresented and vilified. Truth is suppressed and falsehood is broadcast in the Congress press and news agencies; of course we having no press. But the greatest misfortunes of India is that the High Command of the Congress has adopted a most brutal, oppressive and inimical attitude towards the All India Muslim League since they secured the majority in the six provinces. After they decided to accept office and work the constitution when we were ready and offered our hand of co-operation as we had already made it clear before and after the elections also the first demand was that the League must liquidate itself and we were told that it represents nobody except few estimable middle class gentlemen. And secondly the decision was taken that we must be treated as an anathema and the League groups in the various legislatures were boycotted by the Congress. And the members of the League party in the legislatures were to be treated as untouchables and that no one was to be included in the ministry of those provinces from amongst the representatives of the League party unless they unconditionally signed the pledge, the policy, and the program of the Congress which honestly speaking is much worse than that of the All India Muslim League and more communal, in fact, except that we stand for the adequate and effective safeguards for the rights and interests of the Musalmans and that we do not agree with false creed of "truth and nonviolence" which is observed and honoured more in breach. They were asked to abjure their party and forego their creed, policy and program which is far more honest and straightforward and

practical. They started in the legislatures with a song of "Bande Matramn" which is not only idolatrous but in its origin and substance a hymn to spread hatred for the Musalmans. And they in their wisdom tried and are persisting now and compelling the school authorities to sing “Bande Matram” at congregations and school gatherings although it is admitted that it is not a national song. They have persistently hoisted tri-colour flags in a most aggressive and offensive manner on all Government and public institutions irrespective of the feelings of others although it is admitted that it is not a national flag. They started "the Muslim Mass Contact" which is not only silly but dangerous and some wise-acre amongst them think that this will bring about the destruction of the communal award or at any rate nullify its object and destroy the true strength of Muslim representation in the various legislatures, and further thereby force every Muslim to submit to the membership of the Congress. They have been forcing radical changes in the educational system of the Provinces and to run the department on Wardha scheme which has assumed the name of "Vidhyia Mandir" and make Hindi compulsory in the guise of Hindustani but highly Sanskritised as "Lingua Franca" of India and leave no stone unturned to suppress Urdu which is the language of the largest number of Musalmans in India and thus give a death blow to their culture and their solidarity. Every available post or job is reserved for the Congressmen or those Musalmans who are prepared to desert or vilify the League. The "Civil Liberties" has assumed new definition. That in the absence of "Swadeshi Laws" "lawless and reactionary laws" such as the "Criminal Law Amendment Act" and "Section 144" are to be freely utilized against, those persons who disobey or differ from the Congress Ministries and particularly in the case of the members of the Muslim League. Measures are brought in, bills have been passed and laws have been enacted which are obviously highly detrimental to the interests of the Musalmans. For instance amendments of the franchise system of voting and representation of minorities, in Municipal Local and Districts Boards. The Muslim Press is terrorized under threat of penalty of forfeiture of securities and in some cases the obnoxious executive orders have been passed and securities of some Muslim Urdu papers have been forfeited. Is this the national programme that is being pursued for the advancement of the people of this Country which will achieve freedom and independence of India? If this is the foretaste on the threshold of the limited and restricted authority and power enjoyed by the Congress, I shudder to think what would be the fate of ninety millions of Musalmans in this country if the Congress were incharge of full and plenary powers of the Government of India; and yet the other day the President of the Congress had the temerity in speaking at the Haripura Congress Session in February 1938 to solemnly ask "I would put it to the members of the minority communities in India to consider dispassionately if they have any thing to fear when the Congress programme is put into operation."
So far I have not dealt with the cases of maltreatment and tyranny and persecution regarding which columns and columns have been filled by newspapers-specially in three Provinces of Bihar, U. P. & C. P. and we are awaiting the report of the committee that has been appointed. I hope that the report will be out before the next Session of Muslim League in December 1938.

It is common knowledge that the average Congressman whether he is a member by conviction or "convenience" arrogates to himself the role of a ruler of this country and although he does not possess the educational qualifications, training and culture and traditions of the British Bureaucrat he behaves and acts towards the Musalmans in a much worse manner than the British did towards Indians. The

Supreme Command may well deplore corruption, untruthfulness and violence and may further deplore the faked register of membership of the Congress by "convenience",

These are a few characteristic features of the Congress programme so far regarding the Musalmans. But we are told very recently in your city by a high authority that surely the fact that the Governors have not yet thought fit to interfere or exercise their special powers is a proof-positive and shows that the Musalmans are not only justly and fairly treated but they are dealt with handsomely and generously. I know that Governors and the Governor-General have failed the minorities and specially the Musalmans. But on the other hand we are told that there is a gentlemen's agreement and a Secret understanding between the British Government and the Congress in consequence of which assurances were given that such powers will not be exercised, and so it is obvious that the Congress Ministries are getting the longest rope with the result that the foolish policy of the Congress is responsible not only for intense bitterness between the two sister communities but among the various classes and interests. It has resulted in serious clashes and conflicts and ill-will, which are bound to recoil in the long run on the progress and welfare of India. It seems that Congress is only tumbling into the hands of those who are looking forward to the creation of a serious situation which will break India vertically and horizontally. But this is not all. Now let us turn to Bengal, Punjab and Assam. In these Provinces there happens to be a predominant Muslim voice in the Ministries and hence they are made the target and the object of final destruction by the Congress High Command. In Bengal the move to defeat Fazl-ul-Huq Ministry has ignominiously failed. In Punjab various efforts are made to weaken the Ministry of Sir Sikandar Hayat. But in Punjab they have not yet dared to table a no confidence motion because Punjab Ministry cannot yet be bent. In Assam Mr, Saadullah's Ministry resigned. Immediately the Congress President went post-haste with other henchmen and agents to help the birth of a so called Congress Ministry in utter disregard of all their previous professions and declarations and contrary to their avowed determination to have nothing to do with coalition and he gathered together various groups all and sundry. But in forming the Ministry Mr. Bordoloi was not able to announce the name of even one of the three Muslim Ministers who were to be included in the Ministry. Apart from the methods adopted further to move the President for adjournment of the Assembly '*Sine die*' was hardly creditable, and for a great party, not to face the legislature knowing full well that they had not the majority at their back was shere Cowardice. It is under threat of suspension of oath taking ceremony that the President and Congress party agreed to the sessions of the Assembly being called at an early date, and up to the present moment Mr. Bordoloi has not been able to get more than one of the three Muslim Ministers, and he is still hunting for the remaining two Muslim Ministers. When 56 members of the Assembly out of 107 are not only against the so called Congress Ministry but have tabled the vote of no confidence, I congratulate the President, Mr. Bose, for his statesman-like achievement for this still born child which he is now anxious to feed by means of oxygen and bring it to life by appealing to the European planters to come to his rescue. The Congress High Command is obsessed with one idea and determined to divide the Musalmans and particularly to break the solidarity of the Muslim League, no matter how low they may have to stoop. They rave no scruples or any standard or principle in their methods. Their policy is based on arrogance and

opportunism and unfortunately they are at the present moment getting the support of a large body of Hindus who have respect for the Congress and they are being fully exploited. Not only that but even Mr. Gandhi who has acquired the spiritual influence over a large body of the Hindu public and with his halo of Mahatma is used by those who surround him. He often tries to get out of the awkward corners by falling back upon his inner voice or the voice of silence and relies upon the fact that he is not even a four anna member of the Congress; and he deplores corruption, untruthfulness and violence and pleads to his utter helplessness for the decisions of Congress High Command. This grand Fascist Council, the working Committee which is named "the shadow cabinet" of a parallel Government of India is supposed to speak on behalf of "the Indian Nation" Some of its antics remind one of a clown imitating the artist in a circus. During the critical situation about the end of September last this so called shadow cabinet continually sat in sessions and kept vigil as the All India Congress Committee had entrusted them with a power to take such decisions as they thought proper with regard to the question of India's part in the event of the war breaking out. So to begin with a sympathetic message was sent by the High Command to the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Mahatma and the Working Committee were continuing the vigil waiting for the Whitehall to approach Mahatma Gandhi, But the war is averted and soon now the vigil will terminate and India must breathe a sigh of relief as we are saved from the Congress decision with regard to the war for the moment. So now this is the situation and position that we have to face. It is no use relying upon anyone I else. We must stand on our own inherent strength and build up our own power and forge sanctions behind our decisions. Today we are told that even for the purpose of a settlement of Hindu Muslim question we do not represent the Musalmans of India and we are required to prove the position and status of ours by 14 service and merits "before the mighty High Command. Gentlemen! The meaning is clear. It is no use our blaming others. It is no use our accusing our opponents only; it is no use our expecting our enemies to behave differently. If the Musalmans are going to be defeated in their national goal and aspirations it will only be by the betrayal of the Musalmans among us as it has happened in the past. For the renegades and traitors I have nothing to say, they can do their worst. But I appeal most fervently to those Musalmans who honestly feel for their Community and its welfare and those who are misled or misguided and indifferent, to come on to the platform of the Muslim League and work under its flag; and please close your ranks and file and stand solid and united at any and all costs and speak and act with one voice.

Here I wish to make it clear that I am not fighting the Hindu Community as such nor have I any quarrel with the Hindus generally for I have many personal friends amongst them; but the Congress "High Command" is in my opinion the greatest enemy of India's progress and for the matter of that even of the interests of Hindus. Although there are many Hindus who entirely condemn them and are completely fed up with them yet a large body of the Hindu public is still hypnotized and mesmerized by them by their Seductive and abusive propaganda and disingenuous catch words and Slogans. Will they get their freedom of judgment and action!

With regard to the tragedy of Palestine that is going on at present and the ruthless repression that is practised against the Arabs because of their struggle for the freedom of their country, I need hardly tell you that we had most convincing proofs demonstrated all over India that the heart of every Musalman is with them in their brave and wonderful struggle that they are carrying on against all odds and

in spite of their being "defenseless". According to the resolution of the All India Muslim League Council, 26th of August was observed all over India as the Palestine day and from all accounts I can say without exaggeration that thousands and thousands of meetings were held all over India fully and fervently sympathizing with those who are fighting for their country's freedom. Musalmans' heart is wounded and lacerated when they hear the news and the accounts of ruthless and tyrannical repression and repression of those brave Arabs and I know that the entire Muslim world is watching the doings of Great Britain there.
I may inform you that the Muslim League Council appointed a special committee at their meeting of the 30th July 1938 to consider the question of sending racial deputation abroad specially to Palestine and England and directed the committee to consider the ways and means by which an effective pressure can be brought to bear upon the British Government. And that committee recently met at Badaun and have in response to the invitation from the Egyptian Parliamentary Committee for the Defense of Palestine chosen five representatives on behalf of the All India Muslim League to attend the Parliamentary Congress of Arabs and Muslim countries which will be held in Cairo starting from the 7th October 1938 with a view consider the present situation in Palestine. Three of our representatives, Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui and Maulana Mazhar Uddin out of the five appointed have already left India and are on their way to Cairo. Further according to the instructions of the Egyptian Parliamentary Committee we have netified that if any other member of the Muslim League party in legislature desires to participate in the Congress the invitation will be issued to him by the Secretary, All India Muslim League, We shall await the results of the deliberations and the decisions of that Congress and then I may assure you that the All India Muslim League will do all that lies in its power to help the cause of the Arabs in Palestine.
I am glad here to note that Congress Working Committee also at Delhi has passed a resolution. That having regard to its importance it was moved by the chair without any comments. This is an indication of the superficial interest the Congress takes in matters which the Musalmans consider nearest and dearest to their heart.
During the recent times Great Britain has thrown her friends to the wolves and broken her solemn promises. Only those succeed with the British People who possess force and power and who are in a position to bully them. They have also let down and thrown the Musalmans of India to the wolves. I am sure that there will be no peace in the Near East unless they give an honest and square deal to the Arabs in Palestine. In India I may draw the attention of His Majesty's Government and the British Statesmen who I am sure are not under any delusion that Congress represents the people of India or Indian nation, for there are 90 millions of Musalmans. And I would draw their attention and here also of the Congress High Command and ask them to mark, learn and inwardly digest the recent upheaval and its consequent developments which threatened the world war. It was because the Sudeten Germans who were forced under the heel of the majority of Czechoslovakia who oppressed them, suppressed them, maltreated them and showed a brutal and callous disregard for their rights and interests for two decades hence the inevitable result that the Republic of Czechoslovakia is now broken up and a new map will have to be drawn. Just as the Sudeten Germans were not defenseless and survived the oppression and persecution for two decades so also the Musalmans are not defenseless and cannot give up their national entity and aspirations in this great continent. Here also I may mention the Frontier policy of

the Government of India which the sooner it is given up the better and methods of reconciliation are resorted to instead. I will therefore appeal to the British Government to review and revise their policy with regard to the Palestine, Waziristan and Musalmans of India and the Islamic powers generally. It is in the interest of Great Britain to seriously consider the reorientation in the light of the developments that have taken place during the last two decades.

To the Musalmans therefore I say go forward and organize your people all over India and if reasons and arguments fail our ultimate resort must depend upon our own inherent strength and power. I do not despair nor need we fear the consequences in this great struggle of life and death which involves the destiny of 90 millions of our people.

The Resolutions Passed by the Conference

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RESOLUTION No. 1.

"This Conference expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the very sad demise of the Late Nawab Bahadur Sir Mahomed Mozzamulullah Khan, a great Muslim Philanthropist and Benefactor of the Muslim community."

This meeting prays that the soul of the departed Leader may rest in Peace and expresses its sympathy with the family of the deceased."

(From the Chair)

UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED
(ALL STANDING)

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously at the Sindh Provincial Moslem League Conference held at Karachi on 8th, 9th and 10th October 1938.

RESOLUTION No. 2

This conference makes an earnest appeal to all well-wishers of Islam and theMuslim Community;

To join the Muslim League,

To establish branches of the Muslim League;

To enroll them as Volunteers in the Muslim National Guard;

To cultivate a sense of discipline and loyalty towards the Muslim League,

To persuade their representatives in the local self-governing bodies and legislatures to form and join the Muslim League parties within their respective local bodies and legislatures and to work under the control and discipline of the Muslim League and to call upon them to resign if they fail to carry out their mandate.

To call upon their representatives in the Assembly to pass economic measures such as have recently been passed by the other legislatures.

To appoint a competent person to enquire into and report grievances of the people to the authorities concerned and to the Provincial headquarters of the League.

To wear Khadi and Swadeshi cloth manufactured by Muslim weavers,

To observe thrift and economy,

To remove illiteracy,

To open reading rooms, to start night schools,

To persuade all boys and girls of schools going age to join schools,

To carry on a regular campaign for the elimination of social evils,

To reduce their expenses to the minimum in the observance of social customs.
To encourage rural manufactures,
To use improved methods of cultivation,
To improve the lot of their peasantry,
To encourage muslim shop-keepers,
To secure employment and work for their unemployed brothern,
To carry on regular propaganda for the moral, religious, social, economic and educational uplift and reform of the muslim community,
and **to** create political awakening among the muslim masses for **the** speedy achieve**ment** of freedom of Islam and of India "
Mover—Sahibzada Abdul sattar Jan.
Seconder—Moulana Jamal Mian of Frangi Mahal Lucknow,
Supporter—Moulana Abdul Hamid Badauni, NawabLiaqatali Khan Saheb, Mir Ayub Khan,
9th October 1938. (Carried unanimously)

Resolution no. 3

"This Conference while praying for the success of the Muslim World Conference which is being held at Cairo, for a satisfactory solution of the Palestine problem, is definitely of the opinion that to achieve a lasting settlement, it is highly essential that the British Government.
(a) should cancel Balfour Declaration ;
(b) withdraw the scheme of partition of Palestine as recommended by the first Palestine Royal Commission;
(c) confer full independence upon Palestine.
This Conference warns the British Government that if it fails to abandon its present pro-Jewish policy in Palestine the Muslims of India in consonance with the policy of the rest of the Islamic World will look upon Britain as the enemy of Islam and shall willingly adopt all measures for the protection and freedom of the Holy Land of Islam.
This Conference places full confidence in the Muslim League Deputation to the Muslim World Conference, Cairo consisting of Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiki, Moulana Hasrat Mohani and Moulana Mazharuddin."
Mover — Pir Ghulam Mujadid Sirhindi,
Seconder — Moulana Showkatali,
Supporter — Moulana Sanaullab,
10th October, 1938. (Carried Unanimously).

RESOLUTION. No. 4.
Barrage Debt Liquidation.

"Where as the ordinary annual revenue of Sindh is only Rs. 180 lakhs excluding Rs.75 lakhs of extraordinary receipts from lands and Rs. 105 lakhs as Subvention from central government.
And whereas the ordinary annual expenditure of Sindh met from revenue is Rs. 359 lakhs leaving an annual deficit of Rs. 179 lakhs.
And whereas Sindh has been allotted a debt of Rs. 25 crores on separation from Bombay consisting of Rs. 2.75 crores pre-reform debt and Rs. 22.25 crores Barrage debt.|
And whereas Sindh has to pay annual interest charges of Rs. 129.5.
And whereas under the Otto-Neimeyar settlement, Sindh would have to pay Rs. 75 lakhs annually for liquidating her debt for 1942 in addition to the said interest charges.

And where as total annual receipts from sale of land in Barrage area amounting to about Rs. 75 lakhs plus the entire net surplus under the head land revenue is just sufficient to cover only the interest charges.
And whereas Sindh population has been deprived of any advantage in shape of social reform due to the sale of Barrage Land measuring about 17.25 lakh acres valued at Rs. 15 crores, this amount being earmarked for repayment of the Barrage Debt.
And whereas the real capital borrowed for the Barrage is only 25 crores.
And whereas a sum of Rs. 2.75 crore is re-debited to Sindh on separation as pre-reform debt while no credit is given for the net surplus of Rs. 7 crores on Pre-Barrage irrigation works in Sindh.
And whereas the province is already over-taxed.
And whereas all avenues of retrenchment have been explored by the reorganization committee, full effect of which would take very long time to have appreciable effect on Sindh's finances.
And whereas increased productivity of the province has increased the revenues of the Central Government from Railways, Posts and Telegraphs Customs, Income-tax and other Departments.
And whereas under the Otto-Neimeyar settlement all surplus revenue is paid towards repayment of interest alone and nothing would be left for improvement of social services for another 50 years in spite of Central Government's subvention.
And whereas it would be impossible for Sindh to pay any additional sum of Rs. 75 lakhs from 1942 towards debt settlement; nay interest charges even after receipts from land sales cease corning in after some time.
This conference strongly urges upon the Government of India to appoint a. committee to investigate the question of liquidating the Barrage debt due regard being paid to the requirements of Sindh for improved social services and meanwhile declare moratorium for repayment of the debt, so that Sindh Government may be able to initiate necessary reforms immediately.
Mover — M. H. Gazdar, M.L.A
Seconder — M. A. Khuhro, M.L.A.
Supporter — Sir Haii Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A, *(Central).*

RESOLUTION No. 5.
Communal Settlement.

Whereas the refusal on the part of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to negotiate a Communal settlement with the All India Muslim League, on the plea that the All India Muslim League is not the sole representative body of the Musalmans of India, indicates the Congress resolve to perpetually divide and rule the Muslim Community, and thus once more mar prospects of an amicable and peaceful solution of the Indian minorities problem, four which the League has tried in vain for more than 15 years.
Whereas the Congress has, by means of its powerful press and purse, launched a campaign of Muslim Mass Contact to cause disruption and division in the muslim community with the object of deceiving the world into the belief that it is the sole representative organization of entire India.
Whereas it has deliberately established purely Hindu rule in certain provinces by forming ministries either without muslim ministers or with muslim ministers having no following among muslim members, in direct and flagrant violation of the letter andspirit of the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Instrument of instructions.

Whereas the ministries so formed have established a sort of rule which has for its aim the intimidation and demoralization of muslims, the extermination of the healthy and nation-building influences of muslim culture, the suppression of muslim religious customs and their religious obligations and elimination of their political rights as a separate community.
Whereas it has in open defiance of the democratic principles persistently endeavored to render the power of the muslim majorities in effective and impotent, in the North Western Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab and Sindh by trying to bring into power or by supporting coalition ministries not enjoying the confidence of the majority of muslim members and the muslim masses of those provinces.
Whereas Congress has superimposed the authority of its High Command, a sort of fascist dictatorship, over the working of the Congress ministries to prevent the healthy growth of parliamentary conventions and establishment of constitutional traditions, to deprive the muslims of their duo share and have refused to reconstitute ministries in consonance with the constitution, having due regard to the rights and interests of muslims,
Whereas the Congress have decided:—

(a) to enforce Vidya Mandir Scheme in the teeth of muslim opposition,

(b) to foist the Bande-Matram on Muslims and others as a national anthem in callous disregard of the feelings of Muslims who consider the song as not only idolatrous but it is in origin and conception a hymn of hatred to muslims.

(c) to make Hindi with Devangiri script as the Lingua Franca of India in total defiance of the protests and wishes of the minorities with a view to inculcate Hindu religious ideas, philosophy and culture and establish dominance of Brahmanic culture in India.

(d) to Introduce and enforce joint electorates in local bodies with the strength of their majority and thus deprive muslims of securing their true representation.

(e) to close Urdu Schools wherever possible and discourage the teaching of the Urdu language, and thus ultimately wipe it off,

(f) to suppress freedom of press and freedom of speech and legitimate action under the pretext of preventing incitement to violence and maintenance of law and order.

(g) to interfere with the age-long religious privileges and usages of the muslim community by force of arm and resort to repressive measures.

“Whereas the majority community of India has fostered and maintained since thousands of years a rigid caste system of theirs which is a negative of nationalism, equality, democracy and all the noble ideals that the modern world as pires to and stands for and which system has further superimposed social and economic inequalities upon a vast body of the people of this country and reduced millions of them to the position of irredeemable he lorts.
And whereas the evolution of a single united India and united Indian nation inspired by common aspirations and common ideals being impossible of realization on account of the caste-ridden mentality and anti-muslim policy of the majority community, and also on account of acute differences of religion, language, script, culture, social laws and outlook on life of the two major communities and even of race in certain parts.
'This Conference considers it absolutely essential in the interests of an abiding peace of the vast Indian continent and in the interests of unhampered cultural development, the economic and social betterment, and Political self-determination of the two nations known as Hindus and Muslims, to recommend to All India Muslim League to review and revise the entire question of what should be the suitable constitution for India which will secure honorable and legitimate status due to them, and that this conference therefore recommends to the All India Muslim League to devise a scheme of Constitution under which muslims may attain full independence.

Further this conference records its emphatic disapproval of the scheme of the All India Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935 and is opposed to its introduction and urges upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interests of the India generally and those of the muslims in particular.

That this conference further declares that no constitution by whomsoever framed will be acceptable to the muslims of India unless it conforms to the principle enunciated above and is prepared in consultation with and accepted by All India Muslim League.

Mover - Shaikh Abdul majid, M.L.A Sindhi

Seconder - K. B. Gurmani, M.L.A. (Punjab)

Supporter - Sir Hajee Abdullah Haroon, M. L. A. (Central), Sayed Abdul Rauf Shah Advocate, M. L. A. (C. P.), Moulana Abdul Hamid Badauni (U. P.)

RESOLUTION No. 6.

Frontier Policy Revision.

"This Conference condemns the policy of the Government of India with regard to Waziristan and is strongly of the opinion that the Forward Policy persued with the aid of Guns and Aeroplanes is most inhuman and militates against the best political and economic interests of India and calls upon the Government of India to give up that policy and come back to the Close Border Policy,"

Mover -- Moulana Abdul Hamid, Badauni.

Seconder — K. S. Fakira Khan Abbotabad.

Supporter — M. A. Khalique.

RESOLUTION.No, 7.

"This Conference places on record its deep sympathy with the Indians who have suffered loss of life and property, during the Burma Riots.

This Conference urges that the Government of India should take effective steps in the matter in order to prevent recurrence of the atrocities and to bring necessary pressure to bear on the Government of Burma to compensate the Indian sufferers in Burma."

(From the Chair).

RESOLUTION No. 8.

"This Conference condemns the agitation of the companies catering for Hedjaz Pildrim Traffic for the fixation of minimum rates for the Hedijaz Pilgrims as highly prejudicial to the interests of the Pilgrims to Hedjaz. While this Conference strongly recommends the fixation of maximum rates by the Government of India in consultation with the Haj Committees and the navigation companies, whatever their number. This conference is definitely of the opinion that the non-muslim commercial enterprises in muslim lands have resulted in the spread of anti-Islamic movements in those lands and endangered the economic interests of the muslim people.

This conference feels that the time has arrived when the muslim commercial magnets of India in particular and the muslim world in general should float a company of their own. Further this conference makes an appeal to the All India Muslim League to enter into negotiations with the Hedjaz Government to consider the proposal of a Muslim Navigation Steam Company either by introducing a special one rupee tax on the pilgrims or by floating a private company on share system.

Mover — Moulana Showkatali,

Seconder — Moulana Abdul Hamid Badauni,

RESOLUTION No. 9.

This Conference while drawing the attention of the Government of Sindh to the Bank Holidays now existing wherein only four days have been allotted for Muslim festivals out of 24 days, earnestly appeals, to the Sindh Government to include the following days in the said list as public holidays, in view of the proportionate Strength of musalmans in Sindh.

1. One day of Idul-Uzha.
2. Haj day
3. 27th of Rajab (Shabe-Mairaj)
4. Two days for Muhram (9th and 10th.)
5. Shab-Kadir 27th Ramzan.
6. Two days for Idul-Fitr instead of one day

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Proposed — Naimatullah of Sukkur.
Seconder — Agha Nazarali of Sindh Zamindar Press.
Supporter — Mian Nabi Baksh of Jacobabad,

RESOLUTION No. 10.

This Conference earnestly appeals to the Muslim members of the Sindh Legislatures to form a solid and united muslim League party in the Assembly by sinking all their differences, in order to enforce the policy and programme of the all India Muslim League for the betterment of the Musalmans and the Province

Proposer —Sahibzada Abdul Sattar Jan.
Seconder —Moulana Abdul Hamid Badauni.
Supporters--(1)Pir Ghulam Mojadid.(2)Hussain bux Shah, (3)Raja of Mahamood abad, (4) K. B. G. N. Shah, (5)Moulvi Abdul Hai Haqani, (6)Sardar Noor Md. Khan.

RESOLUTION NO 11.

"This Conference Protest against the continuance of the arbitrary form of Government in British Baluchistan and demands its replacement by a democratic forms as obtaining in other Provinces in India.

This Conference advises the people of British Baluchistan to establish branches of the Muslim League in their Province and carry on constitutional agitation for the introduction of reforms.

These Conference further advices Sindh Provincial Muslim League to send a deputation of its own to Baluchistan to take stock of the situation there.

Mover …. Moulvi Sanaullah
Seconder… M. A. Khalique

Resolution No. 12

"This Conference condemns the agitation of a section of Hindus against handing over the control of the Sukker Manzilgah Mosque to the Musalmans and deplores the un-sympathetic attitude of the Sindh Government in the matter and urges upon it that the Mosque should be restored to the mussalmans as early as possible.

Proposed… Sayed Ali Mahemood Rashdi
Seconder… Agha Nazarali Khan.

RESOLUTION No.13

"In view of the fact that the Sindh Government have hither to failed to take any steps against those officials who are responsible for the breach in the Sindh Canal Regulator in

Sukkur District which has caused terrible damage to the people, specially those of the agricultural class and which has mounted up to the extent of about Rs. 50/- lakhs, this conference urges upon the Government of Sindh to suspend the officials concerned forthwith and appoint an impartial tribunal to enquire into the conduct of the officials involved and award compensation to the sufferers which may be realized from the officials responsible for the catastrophe"

RESOLUTION No. 14.

"This meeting of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League Conference urges upon the Government of Sindh to introduce at a very early date the following measures for the relief and betterment of the masses in general and agricultural classes particular.

a) A Bill to prevent alienation of lands of agriculturists to non-agriculturist classes.

b) A Bill to regulate money-lending business in the Province.

c) A measure for settlement of debts of Agriculturist classes.

d) A measure to evolve a scheme whereby agricultural financing is carried on hereafter through some trust-worthy and reliable agency of Government, the rate of interest against such loans not exceeding 4 to 5 per cent.

e) A measure to spread primary education throughout the length and breadth of the Province by making it free and compulsory with a view that within the course of ten years no part of the Province is devoid of the advantage of free and compulsory education.

f) Protection of small khatedars.

g) Provide adequate funds for the nation-building activities as construction of medical aid, veterinary Hospitals, Sanitation etc.

K. B. M. A. Khuhro, M. L. A. (Mover)
G. M. Sayed, M, L. A.(Seconder)

RESOLUTION NO. 15.

"This Conference recommends to Government of Sindh that the repressive laws and measures like the Sindh Frontier Regulation, Criminal Tribes Settlement Act, Press Act, Chapter Section of the Criminal Procedure Code be abrogated forthwith and that undue tyranny and harrassment of the police and petty officials of Government which exists in the province be put an end to; and the masses in the villages be allowed to live in a more healthy and purer atmosphere by breathing more freely and by getting free from the tyrannical rule that exists at present in mofussil life of the Province.

Kazi Fazlullah Advocate. (Mover)
Sayed Ali Md. Rashdi. (Seconder)

RESOIUTION NO. 16.

"This Conference offers congratulations to the mussalmans of the Bengal and the Punjab for their whole-hearted support to the present Ministries and condemns the machinations of the congress and a section of other Hindus for their downfall and strongly resents their nefarious propaganda against the present Ministries.

This Conference notes with satisfaction the measures of economic relief, rural uplift and educational expansion adopted by the Bengal and the Punjab Governments and earnestly appeals to Muslim members of the Bengal and the Punjab Legislatures to support the present ministries.

Proposed by…. Mr. Mazhar ali Alavi, Adovcate
Seconder – Sayed Mohd Aslam Bar-at-Law.
Supporters – Kazi Fazlullah, Moulvi Sanaullah, Ali Bahadur Habibullab.

RESOLUTION NO. 17.

This Conference strongly protests against the attitude of the Government of India towards His Highness Mir of Khairpur State by removing him from the State against the wishes of the State people and conveys through this Conference the feeling of the State people in particular and all the muslims of Sindh in general, that Government of India to allow the Mir Sahib to come back to his State for the purpose of its administration.
Mir Bandeali Khan Talpur. (Mover)
Pir Ghulam Mujadid Sirhindi. (Seconder)

RESOLUTION No. 18.

"This Conference strongly condemns the atrocities perpetrated on the people of Tanda in U. P. by the Congress Government of the United Provinces and demands the institution of an impartial public enquiry into the conduct of those responsible for the said atrocities. This conference further demands that adequate compensation shall be paid to those sufferers who have been the victims of the said atrocities."
Mover — Moulvi Sanaullah,
Seconder — M. A. khalique

RESOLUTION No. 19.
Resolution Re: K.B. Ijaz Ali Minister Khairpur State.

"This Conference recognizes the great services rendered by Khan Bahadur Ijaz Ali Minister of Khairpur State and considers his administration as most fair, equitable and conducive to the peace and prosperity of the State.

This Conference is of opinion that the mischievous propaganda carried on by the Hindu Mahasabha and a section of the Hindu press was absolutely inspired by selfish motives by some of the highly placed Hindu officials of the State and the Conference strongly condemns this sort of propaganda which is calculated to embitter the relations of the two communities in the State.

This Conference further appeals to the Government of India and the Honourable the Resident of the Punjab State that since Khairpur was predominantly a Muslim State with eighty two percent muslim population the present Minister might be continued for at least three years more in that office so that he might have the opportunity of continuing his good work in the State."
Proposed by K, B. Muhammad Ayub Khuro M.L.A.
Seconded by Mr. Nazar ali Editor Sind Zamindar Sukkur *(Adopted)*

RESOLUTION No. 20

This Conference disapproves of the attitude of the Governor of Sindh in having refuse to summon a Session of the Legislative Assembly forthwith in order to allow the representatives of the people to exercise their constitutional rights to move a vote of no-confidence to consider the conduct of the Sindh ministry, and further to decide the various questions such as the recent enhanced rates of land assessments in particular and various other matters in general, and with a view to disposing of numerous items on the agenda such as private bills, resolutions and questions although the Leader of the Opposition made a clear and specific request for calling an immediate Session and secondly, for having refused to recommend Mr. Gazder's Bill regarding money-lenders, to the Legislative Assembly for consideration.

RESOLUTION No. 21

This Conference declares that the Muslims have no confidence in the Sindh Ministry as it is at present constituted and which is maintained not only contrary to the wishes of the over whelming majority of the muslim members in the Assembly but of the muslims all over Sindh.

Further this conference is of opinion that this ministry deserves condemnation.

(a) For having imposed the increased land assessment rates in defiance of the unanimous public opinion and in defiance of the resolution of the United Party, whose nominees the ministers were, and to the passage of which they themselves were a party,

(b) For having refused to resign from the Cabinet when their party called upon them to do so.

(c) For having resigned from the United Party.

(d) For having failed to do any thing for the uplift of the masses.

(e) For having been the cause of increase in the tax payer's burden due to the creation of new high-salaried appointments,

(f) For having been the cause of the Assembly Session being not called in defiance of public opinion resulting in the paralysation of the constitution in this province.

(g) For having tried all along to create disruption in the Muslim ranks.

The Sindh Provincial First Muslim League Conference Karachi
Receipts & Payments Account For The Period Ending 10th November 1938

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Donations Collected				4350	0	0
To Sale of Tickets				4885	14	0
To Sale of Flags	29	12	0			
To Rent of Shops	36	0	0			
To Sale of Bamboos	24	0	0			
				89	12	0
To Donations for Gates				328	3	6
Total				9653	13	6
By Salaries, Wages Labour Charges & Cartage	415	0	0			
By Office Rent	40	0	0			
By Postage, Telegrams	390	10	0			
By Miscellaneous expenses and bad Coins	59	6	6			
By Reception Expenses (Sindh)	22	0	0			
By Stationary, Printing, Handbills	1063	1	6			
By Newspapers, Blocks, Photoes	175	7	6			
By Tea, Food, Meals, Pots, etc.	198	10	9			
				2364	4	3
By Conveyance, Hire of Taxies, Travelling and allowances				1559	11	0
By Hire of furniture, flags, horses, carriage, camels, hall and maidan etc.				1394	7	0

By General decorations, etc.				509	4	6
By Pandal construction account				1089	12	6
By Aeroplane, Radio, Electric, Lights and charges, etc				1757	7	6
				8674	14	9
Balance Cash				978	14	9
				9653	13	6

Note:

1. Donations as per list amount to Rs. 4900/- 550/- are reported outstanding.

2. Sale of tickets Rs. 274-12-0 are reported outstanding as per statement.

3. Donors have been given tickets against Donations as per statement.

4. Payments include "On Account Payments" for construction of Pandal, Electric, Service connection and Deposited, with Municipal Corporation for use of Idgah Maidan etc. (to be adjusted).

Karachi 21st November 1938 Examined and found correct Haji Abdoola Haroon
Sd/-M. Dalal Chairman and Treasurer
Honorary Auditor

Sindh Provincial Muslim League Conference
List of donation received

Name	Rs	As	Ps
Seth sir haji Abdullah Haroon	1000	0	0
Mr. M. H. Guzder	100	0	0
Syed Khairshah M. L. A.	100	0	0
Mr. Muhammad Parial retired Mukhtiarkar Tando Wali Muhammad Hyderabad Sindh	10	0	0
Agaria Muhammad Moosa	25	0	0
Sir Ghulam Hasain Hidayatullah	200	0	0
Seth Adam Ali Yoosaf ali	25	0	0
M/s Haji Meherbux Moulabux	300	0	0
M/s Haji Ismail Muhammad Ashraf	60	0	0
K. B. Abdul Sattar	500	0	0
Seth Essaji Ebrahimji & Sons	151	0	0
Nawab of Bughti	300	0	0
Mr. Rasool Bux Munshi, Sukkur	25	0	0
Anonymous.	25	0	0

Seth Muhammad Ishak	25	0	0
Seth Haji Yousaf Haji Nabi Bux	50	0	0
K. B. Jan Muhammad Khan Pathan	100	0	0
K. B. Muhammad Ayoob Khan Khoro	50	0	0
Seth Haji Nek Muhammad	25	0	0
Seth Haji Imam bux Chandoo	50	0	0
Seth Ahmed Dada Adam soomar	25	0	0
K. S. Baboo Fazal Ellahi	50	0	0
Seth Ahmed Ali Yousaf Ali Rawalpindiwalla	200	0	0
Seth Husainbhoy Adamji	50	0	0
Seth T. A. Mandvi Walla	101	0	0
Seth Haji Habib Haji Rihmatullah	50	0	0
Seth Ammeeji Waliji. & Sons	50	0	0
Seth Yousif Ali A. K. & Co.	101	0	0
Seth Muhammad Ismail & Co.	75	0	0
Seth M. B. Shaikh Adambhoy	50	0	0
Seth Ghulam Hussain Noorbhoy Lotia	101	0	0
Seth Moosabhoy Karimji & sons	51	0	0
Seth K. B. Allah bux gabole	25	0	0
Shaikh Muhammad Abdullah	100	0	0
Agha Shamsuddin M. L. A.	50	0	0
Nawab Makhdum Murid Hussain	100	0	0
Grand Total.	4350	0	0
List Of Donation promised but still outstanding			
K. B. Muhammad ayoob khoro	50	0	0
Mir Bundayali khan talpur	100	0	0
Sardar Bahadur Jan Muhammad	200	0	0
Rais Rasool Bux Unner M. L. A.	100	0	0
Mr. Yoursaf Haji Hoti	25	0	0
Agha Shamsuddin M. L. A.	50	0	0
Mr. Hassan ali haji Mir Muhammad baloch	25	0	0
	550	0	0
Total Cash	4350	0	0
Total not cashed	550	0	0
Grand Total	4900		